Prof. H. H. Parker

THE UNDERGRADUATE.

FOUNDED IN 1875.

VOL. VIII. MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE, APRIL, 1883. NO. 6.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Page.

LITERARY.

Sympathy (poem)..... 81
W. W. GAY.

The Republican Patriot of France..... 81
B. F. CHURCHILL, '84.

The Dissipation of Energy proves the Existence of a Creator..... 83
R. J. BARTON, '84.

EDITORIALS,..... 85

Editor's Note and Comment..... 87

Culinary Geometry..... 87

Acrostic..... 88

Personals..... 88

Town and Campus..... 89

College Notes..... 91

Sporting..... 93

Exchanges..... 93

Reviews and Notices..... 94

Plunder..... 94

MIDDLEBURY:
PRINTED AT THE REGISTER BOOK AND JOB OFFICE.
1883.

Middlebury College,

FOUNDED IN 1800.

THE COLLEGE is finely located in the midst of a beautiful park in the village of Middlebury, Vermont The locality is healthful, and the College offers the advantage of thorough instruction at a moderate cost

The requirements for admission and course of instruction are as follows :

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including the Rules of Prosody and Scanning; Cæsar's Commentaries, three books, or Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Cicero, six orations, including the four against Catiline; Virgil, six books of the Æneid; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition to the VIIth Chapter, or Allen's to the 24th Lesson.

GREEK.—Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, three books; Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones' Greek Composition, twelve lessons.

Ancient and Modern Geography.

Arithmetic; Algebra through Quadratic Equations, and three books of Wentworth's Geometry.

Real equivalents will be accepted in place of any of the Latin or Greek authors named above.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

FRESHMAN CLASS—Latin Grammar, (Harkness,or Allen and Greenough); Latin Prose Composition, (Allen or Arnold); Latin Synonyms, (Doderlein); Selections from Livy; some Philosophical Treatise of Cicero; Horace's Odes and Epodes; Xenophon's Hellenica; Herodotus; Xenophon's Memorabilia; Greek Composition, (Jones); History and Antiquity, Etymology and Syntax of the Greek Verb, (Goodwin), Algebra,(Davies' Bourdon), Geometry, (Wentworth); Rhetoric,(Kellogg).

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—Horace's Epistle and Satires; (Tacitus, (selections); Juvenal or Persius; Plato; Euripides; Boice's Exercises in Greek Syntax; Lysias; Exercises in writing Latn; Analytical Geometry, (Loomis), Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical, Mensuration, Surveying, with practice in the field, Navigation, (Loomis), Calculus (Loomis), Trench's English Past and Present,-

JUNIOR CLASS—Otis' Elementary German; Terence or Plautus; Goethe's Prose; Ganot's Physics; Newcomb's Astronomy; Chemistry, (Elliot and Storer), Botany, (Gray); Rhetoric, (Whately), Logic, (Jevons), Logic of Christian Evidences, (Wright).

SENIOR CLASS.—Political Economy, (Cary, Fawcett), International Law (Woolsey), History of Civilization (Guizot), Butler's Analogy; Fine Art, (Torrey); Natural Theology, Moral Science, (Calderwood); Mental Science; (Porter's Human Intellect, Hamilton): History of Grecian Philosophy, Geology, (Dana); Zoology, (Orton); English Literature. (Shaw); Forensic Discussions; Review of Studies of the Year.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Instruction is given chiefly in connection with text books, but in each department lectures are given by members of the Faculty.

In the study of Chemistry unusual facilities are offered. Each student is expected to do practical work at the tables furnished in a neatly fitted and well-equipped Laboratory.

In Natural History, besides the text-book exercises, frequent dissections are made before the class pursuing Zoology. Field work is done by the class in Botany, and expeditions into the surrounding country by the class studying Geology. A herbarium is prepared by each student of Botany and prizes are awarded for the best collections.

An extensive and completely arranged Cabinet of rocks, minerals and fossils is designed for the constant use of the class in Geolcgy.

The Cabinet and Museum contain a large number of specimens, and are designed especially for the use of the classes in Natural History. The specimens are all placed under their respective classes, are newly arranged in the new cabinet, and are conspicuously labeled.

The College Library contains 13,000 volumes, and a permanent fund has been recently established for its enlargement. The books are conveniently arranged in the new library room and are open to the students from 12 to 2 o'clock.

A College Reading Room, free to all, has periodical literature on file.

The instruction aims to be practical as well as theoretical, and for this reason, in Surveying and the use of the Transit, field practice is given.

There are also numerous prizes offered for excellence in the different departments. These, in connection with the liberal aid by scholarships furnished to those whose circumstances require it, render the tuition of many practically free, and no young man of energy need be deterred by financial considerations from entering the College.

CALENDAR.

1882. Sept. 14.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.
Dec. 19—Fall Term ends, Tuesday.
Winter vacation of two weeks.
1883. Jan. 4.—Winter Term begins, Thursday.
March 27.—Junior Exhibition, Tuesday evening.
March 27.—Winter Term ends, Tuesday.
Spring vacation of two weeks.
April 12.—Spring Term begins, Thursday.
June 26—Annual Examination begins, Tuesday.
July 1.—Baccalaureate Sermon and Anniversary of Philadelphian Society, Sunday.
July 3.—Anniversary of the Associated Alumni, Tuesday.
July 4.—Commencement, Wednesday.
Summer vacation of ten weeks.
Sept. 13—Fall Term begins, Thursday.

For Catalogue and any information, address the President,

CYRUS HAMLIN,
Middlebury, Vt.

The Undergraduate.

VOL. VIII. MIDDLEBURY, VT., APRIL, 1883. NO. 6.

SYMPATHY.

You little guessed how, like a sudden ray
Of sunlight to a flower under doom
To waste its life within the cloister gloom
Of an old forest deep, and dense, and gray,
Your simple words of faith and sympathy
Came to my heart, grown weary of a dream
Too bright for realization. Did you deem
Them idle words, forgotten ere the day
Had sunk into the silence of the past?
O, never yet in lane, or wood, or dell,
Its downy seed a wild flower vainly cast!
And never yet a kind word idly fell
From lips however careless, for at last
It bloomed in some one's heart an immortelle!

THE REPUBLICAN PATRIOT OF FRANCE.

GO BACK with me, if you will, to the beginning of the present year, and remembering your own love of country give to Republican France your heartfelt sympathy.

The man whom that people loved best of all died with the old year; and the mid-night bells tolled a double knell which carried sorrow and despair to the heart of the nation.

Gambetta, the patriot and statesman, was first in the hearts of the French people, because, 'mid all their perils and tumults he was stanch and true; because he guided a most factious people, born of anarchy and confusion, from a government of communistic monarchy, through countless dangers and difficulties, to the peace and security of an established Republic.

Most of you are familiar with the facts concerning his birth and boyhood, yet let me recall them briefly.

He was born in Cahors, France, in the year 1838. His father was Italian, his mother French.

They first shaped his course for the priesthood, but his free spirit revolted from that. The father then said, let him follow the grocery business and be my successor; but the mother's love and tact opened the way to the study of law.

At the Sorbonne, Paris, he finished the four years' course in two and pursued for the last two years what were practically post-graduate studies. The rest of his life belongs to history.

Those who knew and loved him repeat his virtues and sound his praise.

His was that broad and generous manhood which is universally admired; to which were added a passionate nature, a strong reasoning faculty, an indomitable will and a magical voice.

In address and language he was at times impetuous, fiery, bold and courageous; again, witty, ironical, eloquent and magnetic.

'T was in the Cafe Procope that his oratorical power budded; and in that old coffee house he addressed not only groups of ignorant workmen, but also a society which had for its president Cremieux, the leading lawyer of Paris. Gambetta's ability recommended him to Cremieux, who made him his head clerk. And now his sphere widened fast, and soon he became known at the courts of law as the Republican champion and defender of civil rights.

In '51 Dr. Baudin remonstrated with Napoleon for violating the law, and for this he suffered death.

In '68 the memory of this act was awakened by Delescluze and other patriot editors so that a public demonstration followed at Baudin's grave on the Day of the Feast of the Dead. These editors were brought before a tribunal and charged with hostility to the government. Cremieux and other able lawyers were engaged for the defence, but they were most ably defended by Gambetta, who made it the defence of *law* and *liberty*, and, not content with simple defence, he boldly

attacked Napoleon and his government in words like these:

"Every government France has passed under has honored the day of its birth. There are only two exceptions. One is that of the 18th Brumaire, the other that of the 2d December. You have not celebrated this day, because you know the universal conscience of the nation would reject it. Well, that anniversary, which you pass by, we claim. We will celebrate it as the anniversary of our dead till the day when the country shall become its own master again, and in the name of liberty, equality and fraternity impose upon you a great national expiation."

Two weeks later he defended a similar case at Toulouse. These two pleas, made in fiery ardor, with magnetic eloquence, accompanied by pointed and scathing arraignments of the Second Empire, touched France like an electric shock.

In '69 Gambetta was elected member of the Corps Legislatif both in Belleville and Marseilles; he sat for Marseilles, where he was elected in preference to Thiers and Lesseps. Addressing his electors he declared his position to be one of *irreconcilable opposition to the Empire;* that he was from the people, lived for the people and was determined to secure a government of all by all. The Republicans were then in the minority and Gambetta, who became at once the recognized leader, contented himself with defensive measures. Only once did his indignation burst its bounds, when he thundered forth, "You and your constitution we accept as a bridge to the Republic, but as nothing more."

In July, '70, came the war into which the vain Emperor precipitated the country. Gambetta protested against it, yet he was foremost in his country's defence.

At the fall of Sedan, Thiers and Grevy attempted to secure the government for the Empress, but Gambetta outwitted them and proclaimed the Government of National Defence under General Trochu. Gambetta was appointed Minister of War and of the Interior; and in a few short months he performed such deeds as history never before recorded.

The French armies had surrendered and the country lay bleeding at the feet of the conqueror. Dauntless and indomitable, yet fearful lest liberty's cause should perish, he aroused and re-animated the country for one supreme effort. With almost miraculous power, he gathered an army and hurled it upon the invaders; it was liberty's tribute o'er the grave of the Empire. But liberty lived and her hero was candidate for the assembly in half of the departments of France and was elected in nine. He chose to sit for the Bas-Rhin; but the terms of the peace then ratified were such as to cause him and the ministers of those provinces ceded to resign. Thiers was now given the first place, and Gambetta the second; but in the daily battling for the Republic, as well as in the terrible crises of the following years, Gambetta proved himself *first* and *greatest.*

In the fall of '71 he established a paper called *The French Republic* and became its editor-in-chief, and through its columns he advocated republican constitutions and taught the people what a Republic should be. Moreover, he lectured and spoke throughout the country so constantly as to become known among the Imperialists as "The Commercial Traveller of the Republic."

At the coup d'etat of '77, when MacMahon was in league with the Imperialists and clericals, Gambetta placed himself in the breach and saved the Republic; indeed, it cannot be doubted that in all his subsequent work *he had the welfare of France as a motive;* and this never could be separated in his mind from a Republic like ours, of absolutely free government. But he died, and was buried at public expense; and the French people, with their sorrow and beautiful tributes, formed the grandest funeral cortege France ever saw.

And now that he is gone, the world must fain pass judgment upon him. He has been compared as a statesman with Thiers, Grevy, Bismarck and Gladstone. To compare him with the first two, is to forget his *patriotism;* and comparison with the last two is equally amiss; for, while in

steady-going England and phlegmatic Germany they excel as builders of States, yet, had they been placed in the political caldron of France, they never could have done Gambetta's work. For centuries the mighty forces of the French nation have destroyed each other; the country has never known *peace*, except when some power has succeeded in uniting them for a short period in a common cause.

Long has France waited for that power which should wheel her forces into line and give them one common, lasting and inseparable bond of union. Gambetta has done this with consummate skill; and in the light of the twentieth century, when the smothered cries of the English and German people for liberty shall have changed to glad hurrahs, his memory will receive due homage. Then it will be seen that Gambetta opened wide the door of liberty that Europe might be free. In that day the brightest heroname will be Gambetta.

THE DISSIPATION OF ENERGY PROVES THE EXISTENCE OF A CREATOR.

ENERGY is capacity for doing work. We see it in moving bodies and instinctively get out of their path; we see it in the lightning as it shatters the oak of centuries and we fear its power; we see it in the more quiet agent, heat, as it gives to water the force that runs the engine; and we see it in the chemical action of gunpowder as it rends the rock or propels the ball.

These different forms of energy do not remain fixed, but it may be changed from one form into another. The heat in the locomotive is gradually transformed into motion when the train starts, and that motion is reconverted into heat, when tho train stops, as is evident by the heating of the brakes. Electricity aud chemical combination give rise to heat, and conversely heat may produce electricity and chemical decomposition. In short, all the working force of the universe may take the form of heat.

One of the grandest theories of the century is the theory of the conservation of energy, which claims that in this process of transformation no energy can be destroyed, and, on the other hand,that no energy can be created. The force manifested by coal and wood when burning is the re-appearing of the force stored up in them by the action of the heat and light of the sun. The power wrapped up in the bodies of animals is simply the energy with which the sun had endowed the planets they consume. The work done by our streams as they flow towards the ocean is the result of the energy imparted to the water by the heat of the sun, as it rose in the form of vapor and was carried to the hills and mountains. Even the mighty cyclones of the west create no energy, but rather expend energy formerly received from the sun. If then no energy can be created, the supply in the universe must be limited.

From the fact that no energy can be destroyed, we should expect the universe to continue as it is forever, and should naturally conclude that it is eternal. But from the fact that heat is a universal form of energy, we see that the end of all life is inevitable.

It is known to all that if a heated body is surrounded by a cooler medium it gradually loses its heat and both finally become of the same temperature. Such is the condition of the heavenly bodies. They are surrounded by a cold infinity of space, and the heat they possess is gradually dissipated in space.

The nebular hypothesis tells us that there was a time when all matter was a mass of glowing vapor. What has become of the great amount of heat necessary to put all matter into that form? It has been radiated into space. Geologists tell us that the earth was once a molten mass. Where has the heat necessary to make it such a mass gone? It has gone into space. Ask concerning all the non-luminous bodies of the universe, what has become of the heat with which it is certain they were once endowed? and the answer must come back, it has been radiated into space.

Not only has this radiation been going on since light

> "From her native east
> To journey the airy gloom began,
> Sphered in a radiant cloud, for as yet the sun
> Was not,"

but it is still continuing. The heat radiated from the brighter stars can be made sensible in the focus of our telescopes. What then must be the amount they are daily losing if so much of it reaches the earth? The direct rays of the sun are almost unbearable, and yet the whole earth receives only about one two billionths part of all the heat it is constantly sending into space. The temperature of the crust of the earth continually increases the farther one goes towards the center. As the heat causing this increase of temperature cannot come from the sun, it must come from the center of the earth, and if it did not pass into the air as rapidly as it came to the surface, the surface of the earth would in time become as highly heated as its center. Consequently the earth is constantly cooling.

Now another fact presents itself to us. We have said that no energy cau be created, therefore the supply in the universe must be limited. We have said that heat is a universal form of energy, and science confirms the statement. From these two statements we must conclude that the radiation of heat is the dissipation of energy. Energy cannot be destroyed, but it can be lost, and every particle of heat that remain dissipated in space is so much energy lost. Lost to man; lost to the solar system; lost to the stellar universe. Hence the universe is growing old, not in the sense of having years added to the time of its existence, but in the sense of constantly losing power. The sun receives no great additions to its supply of heat, as far as can be determined, and yet the hottest summer day does not give us the faintest idea of the rapidity with which it is radiating heat into space. This constant drain on a limited supply will finally exhaust the whole, and then the planets, themselves cold to their very centers, will go wheeling about in their orbits receiving no longer that supply of life-giving energy which they had received from the sun for so many thousands of years. The many fixed stars are, without a doubt, rapidly losing their limited supply of heat-energy, and the time must inevitably come when they will be cold bodies rushing through space.

With these facts before us, can we say the universe is eternal? The universe is not self-sustaining, and can anything not self-sustaining be eternal? As often as man provides nourishment for his body, so often does he prove to himself that he is mortal. When a tree puts forth new shoots in the spring, it proves to all that its time of duration is limited, for every one feels that everything subject to growth is limited by time. If growth proves the fact of limited duration, how much decay emphasises it. In order that anything may be eternal, it must be the same yesterday and to-day and forever. But the universe is not. The energy with which it performed the duties of to-day is less than the energy with which it performed the duties of yesterday. This constant diminution of force proves just as conclusively that the universe was created, as decay in a tree proves that it had a beginning. We know that there was a time when the tree did not exist, and we are just as sure that there was a time when the universe did not exist. If then the universe was created it has a Creator and a God.

When the fool says in his heart there is no God, hold thy peace, oh man, and let the heavens speak to him, for the heavens declare His glory and the firmament showeth His handiwork.

MAN is greater than a world, than systems of worlds; there is more mystery in the union of souls with the physical than in the creation of a universe.

MANKIND has been learning for six thousand years, and yet how few have learned that their fellow beings are as good as themselves.

The Undergraduate.

Published Monthly During the College Year.

MIDDLEBURY, VT., APRIL, 1883.

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G. M. ROWLAND, '83, G. E. LATHROP, '84.

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R. J. BARTON, *Business Manager.*

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Address all business communications regarding subscriptions or advertisements to the Business Manager.

Editorial.

"ON the home stretch." So said a Senior the other day, and it brought most forcibly to mind the fact that we Seniors were on the last term. Now it is indeed pleasant to look forward to commencement with its attendant pleasures; the bright smiles of that "best girl" and fond expectancy of relatives and friends as the pride (?) of the family makes his last appearance in public as student; perchance the flowers and to some college honors. Yet with all these, we cannot help feeling a little sad that this last term must soon close. Many times probably the student has wished the next term the last. Yet when now it has come, we linger on the threshold of our college days, loth to step over. They have probably been some of the happiest days we shall ever experience. One thing which has contributed largely to make them such is the cordial manner with which we have always been welcomed to Middlebury homes. In this the student who comes to Middlebury college is especially fortunate. In no college town in the land are students more welcome in society than here, and we are proud of the fact that rarely, if ever, has one been found unworthy of the trust.

Yes: we are indeed on the home stretch and will soon pass under the wire and get our record. Some will be distanced, others will come in neck and neck. The judges will wrangle awhile and finally announce the "time," and what does it all amount to? In the next race—the race for position, influence and honor in this wide world, who can predict the winner? The youth who so proudly conscious of his "marks" addresses the valedictory to his classmates, may never be heard of again, while the man who has endeavored to broaden and enrich his mind and gain a practical as well as theoretical knowledge of men and facts, while his "marks" may not be as high, may be the winner.

AS Commencement comes on the "glorious fourth" this year, we suggest to the Alumni the appropriateness of having a band in attendance. It is to be regretted that the exercises on commencement day have lost many of their old-time characteristics, which never failed to add to the interest of the day. The parade has been given up, or if there is one, it is only a farce; there is no band in attendance and outside of the literary exercises, there has lately been a complete demoralization of the programme. A handful of the Alumni straggle up to attend the meeting at the chapel and stand around until about eleven o'clock and then wander back again.

As the lower classes are to have largely augmented purses for speaking this year, we presume they will feel disposed to help defray the expenses of a band and use them for Tuesday evening also. By all means, gentlemen, let us have the programme fully carried out this year, if possible.

NOTHING is better calculated to furnish an impetus to college work than the lovely spring days which we are now enjoying. Coming as it does after the somewhat monotonous and dreary work of the winter term, this term furnishes a pleasant contrast, stimulatiug the student to renewed activity. It is natural that with the awakening of nature from her long sleep; when the birds are returning and all is activity in the animal world, that our natures should also respond and lead us to put forth our best energies toward the accomplishment of our work. It is in keeping with this spirit that the more enjoyable studies come in this term—Botany and Geology expeditions, Rhetoric and English Lit. and those beautiful and instructive experiments in optics, which these sunny days render possible. Surely there can be no excuse for the student not fully improving his time now, if ever.

A QUESTION which has always caused more or less discussion and controversy, is the determining of the grade of scholarship requisite for honorary appointments and elections, and the best method of obtaining the material. One defect of the system which bases honors on a standing obtained by averaging the marks of the different professors is that there is absolutely no uniformity of scholarship. A man greatly inferior in this respect to one of a preceding or succeeding class will obtain the same honor, simply because, owing to lack of application or otherwise, his class does not maintain as high a rank as the other. Thus by circumstances only he is placed among the "honor men" of the college, while other men fully as deserving are barred out.

In this connection we were much interested in an open communication by "A Non-member Alumnus" in the *Madisonensis* some time since, to the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity. In this communication, he alludes to this defect in their system of appointment, and in proof of his assertions instances a comparison between the classes of '81 and '82, in which he says:

"The class of '81 had six Phi Beta Kappa men, of whom the last two had a class-standing below 4.28. The class of '82 had seven key men, but outside of these there were other students in the class with a standing which exceeded by several hundredths the above given figures. In other words, the eleventh man in last year's class ranked higher than the fifth in '81; or to put the same statement in still another form, you permitted in '81 two men to join your society, who in point of scholarship—if marks be the criterion—were inferior to four persons in '82 to whom you refused admission."

Thus he makes the claim, as it seems to us fairly, that the fraternity often under this present system admits men who are inferior, while many excellent scholars are unjustly excluded. As a remedy for this evil he would have the qualifications for membership based on a given standard of scholarship, and in conclusion says:

"As a matter of justice, then, and as a protection to yourselves, claiming as you do to be a scholarship fraternity, it becomes you to change the condition of membership. Instead of requiring a student to stand in the first third of his class, a fair requirement would be, that he should come up to a given standard of scholarship. In that case men of all classes would be dealt with on an equality, thus securing for the fraternity the best scholars, among our college graduates."

The question is one which in our opinion is deserving of careful attention on the part of Phi Beta Kappa men, and we trust that some better means of determining what men shall be admitted, may be devised, so the present system be remedied of these defects.

WITH the departure of the snow comes the question: How about our athletic sports this year? Middlebury has always had good material for a base ball nine, and creditable records have also been made in other departments of athletic sports, and we think that with a little practice a good nine can be placed on the diamond this year. We hope to be able in our next issue to notice the re-organization of the

Athletic Association and the organization of a good nine.

In connection with this why not organize a foot-ball team? We have not given this sport the attention other colleges have, in the past. Is it because we cannot find the material? We think not, but rather because no active steps have been taken in this direction.

JUNIOR EXHIBITION passed off very quietly and satisfactorily to all concerned. The speaking was good, the music charming and there was no "ram," which is a source of much satisfaction to all concerned. It has been demonstrated, we think satisfactorily, that we can have a Junior ex. without the attendant literature which has accompanied it in years past, and we trust that the custom will never be revived again.

Note and Comment.

The *Reveille*, published at the Northfield Military School (Lewis College), in school-boy fashion, takes pride that there is less smoking in their *college* than in any other college in the country.

The Oberlin *Review* laments the "color line" which exists there, and calls upon the students to revere the memories of the fathers of the institution and to cultivate the spirit of Christ.

From the *Bates Student* we clip the following sensible remarks:

The present is a practical age. Men hesitate to spend years on branches which they never expect to use. Many colleges are increasing their elective studies. A number of these have now arranged their courses so as to provide, during the last two years, optional branches affecting at least one recitation a day. As other institutions fall into line. we believe that a smaller proportion of students will leave college before completing their course.

"The *Undergraduate*, from Middlebury College, finds a welcome at our table. It is a brilliant paper, and the ably written contributions with the excellent editorials, make the paper one of no limited credit."—*Delaware College Review.*

"We see that our exchanges are complaining of the comparative little interest and support tendered the college papers. The *Undergraduate* grieves for the same cause, but they do not seem to be lacking in good articles even with fewer students. * * No paper has been more welcome than was this one; still, their last number was but little less appreciated."—*College Journal.*

[Extract from Mt. Holyoke Seminary Receipt Book.]

CULINARY GEOMETRY.

Prop. III., Book IX: Theorem—Every piece of apple pie is equal to a section of a school girl's appetite.

Given, a certain portion of flour, lard, salt, sugar, some apples and a moderately quick oven, and it is required to prove that every piece of apple pie is equal to a section of a school girl's appetite.

Combine judiciously the terms of the proportion. Water, flour, salt, lard, and with the result inscribe upon the parallelogram—Moulding board, the circle Pie Crust. "A circle may be inscribed within a regular polygon." [*Loomis' Geometry, Prop.* 2, *Book VI.*] Then let the circle Pie Crust be applied to another circle, Pie Plate, so that the two may coincide throughout, and they will be equal. [Equal figures are such as exactly fill the same space.] Divide several spheres denominated apples into sections, and distribute upon the circle Pie Crust, sweetening according to hypothesis. Over that circle place another circle, Upper Crust, making its circumference also coincide with the circumference Pie Crust as before. Subject it to heat within said oven, and in due time the result will be an apple pie; because the action of heat reduces a variety of ingredients to an harmonious whole—according to Axiom 10.—The whole of a thing is equal to the sum of all its parts.

Secondly: The existence of the pie having been thus clearly shown, it remains to be proved that every piece of it is equal to a section of a school-girl's appetite.

Find the center of the pie [*Prop. XIII, Book V.*], and from it draw several radii to the circumference, dividing it into sections. Now a circle is defined as having no end, and a school-girl's appetite is also proverbially without end. Therefore things that are equal to the same thing are equal to each other. (Axiom I.) Therefore a school-girl's appetite is equal to an apple-pie, and consequently every part of it is equal to but a section of her appetite.

Cor. All the sections of the pie will be equal to each other, provided the angles at the center are equal; for in the same circle, or equal circles, equal angles at the center are subtended by equal arcs, [*Prop. IV, Book III,*] and sections are to each other as their arcs.—*Contributed by L. W. Peet, '61.*

ACROSTIC.

Hail, old friend!
Ev'ning's come,
Now comes rest.
Rapidly the years have flown.
Youth and prime no more they own.

Proud are we
Of thy name.
Well hast thou
Earned its fame.
Learning's cheap, beside thy worth,
Lives like thine adorn the earth. F.

[Through an oversight of the proof reader, this was spoiled when published before and we re-publish it, as it should be.—ED.]

THESE rugged wintry days I scarce could bear,
Did I not know, that, in the early Spring,
When wild March winds upon their errands sing,
Thou wouldst return, bursting on this still air,
Like those same winds, when startled from their lair,
They hunt up violets, and free swift brooks
From icy cares, even as thy clear looks
Bid my heart bloom, and sing, and break all care:
When drops with welcome rain the April day,
My flowers shall find their April in thine eyes,
Save there the rain in dreamy clouds doth stay,
As loath to fall out of those happy skies;
Yet sure, my love, thou art most like to May,
That comes with steady sun when April dies.

—*Lowell.*

Personals.

The Alumni are requested to forward any information relative to former students at Middlebury which it may chance to be in their power to furnish.

Pres. Hamlin delivered a lecture which was highly spoken of in the Black River Academy (Ludlow) conrse, April 11th. Subject, "Who was Mohammed and what was his religion?"

CLASS OF 1835.

1. At the head of this class stands the name of Nathaniel A. Balch of Athens, Vt. For a few years after his graduation he was engaged in teaching and in the study of law. In 1840 he settled in Kalamazoo, Mich., where he has been in the practice of law to this date, March, 1883.

2. Prentiss Bates, third son of Ex-President Bates, became an inmate of the insane asylum at Brattleboro, Vt., December 5th, 1840, and is still living. While he has good bodily health, he has lost gradually his mental powers, so that his present condition is one of chronic dementia. He remembers some events of long ago, and some of his classmates; but things of the present make no permanent impression upon his memory.

3. Rufus K. Bellamy, of Kingsbury, N. Y., studied theology and became a Baptist clergyman. He was first settled for a few years in Danbury, Conn. Afterwards he assumed the pastorate of the Baptist church in Chicopee Falls, Mass., which he held for thirty-four consecutive years, resigning his charge July 1st, 1882.

4. Milton Bradley of Stockholm, N. Y., studied theology at Auburn, N. Y., was pastor of a church for a few years in Parishville, N. Y., and then took charge of the Presbyterian church in Richland, Mich., for thirty-three years, when failing health obliged him to resign. He still resides there.

5. John G. Foote of Middlebury, Vt., engaged in mercantile business, first in St. Louis, Mo., afterwards in Burlington, Iowa, his present home.

6. Theodore Gay of Bridport, Vt., became a physician. He practiced first at Fort Covington, N. Y., and afterwards in Malone, N. Y., which has been his home for the last forty years.—*Correspondent.*

'25. Rev. A. C. Washburn died at his home in Syracuse, N. Y., March 23, 1883, aged 83 years.

'22. President George Howe, of the Columbia theological seminary died at Columbia, S. C., Sunday evening, the 15th inst. His death is attributed to internal injuries, received a week before his demise, by being thrown from a carriage. He was, at the time of his death, eighty-one years of age, and had been connected with the seminary at Columbia for fifty-two years.

'26. J. Bailey died at the residence of his son, Rev. G. H. Bailey, of Moravia, N. Y., April 2d, 1883, aged 85 years.

'36. Died, at East Hubbardton, March 2, 1883, Rev. Zebulon Jones, in the 71st year of his age. At the time of his death Mr. Jones was a senior pastor in the Baptist church. During his life he was pastor of churches in Peterboro, Hampton Falls, N. Y., West Cornwall and East Hubbardton. He was also prominent in educational matters serving as superintendent of schools. For several years he was principal of the academy at Hampton Falls, N. H.—*Vt. Baptist.*

'65. On the 15th, Mr. Erwin of St. Lawrence, introduced an important bill, which prohibits any telegraph company operating in this State from consolidating with or owning the controlling interest in any other telegraph company owning a competing line.—*Potsdam (N. Y.) Courier.*

'66. The church at Wells River, Rev. E. J. Ranslow, pastor, received twenty-seven members at its last communion. This is a greater number than has ever before been admitted at any one time in its history. An equal number is expected to join in May.

'71. Mr. Edward J. Davenport of Minneapolis, Minn., son of Mr. Jason Davenport, is in town. Mr. Davenport was graduated from this college in the class of 1871. He is a lawyer by profession, and is clerk of the district court.—*Register.*

'72. Rev. Henry M. Ladd, D. D., declines calls to Stratford, Conn., and to become Secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union.—*Congregationalist.*

'76. G. B. F. Willard, M. D., has recently begun practice in town. He takes the ride of Dr. Eddy of the class of '66 for the present at least.

'77. H. P. Stimson has gone from Cawker City, Kansas, to Kansas City, Mo., to engage in business with a Safe Deposit company.

'77. Prof. W. I. Twitchell, late principal of the high school at Windsor, Conn., has been chosen to succeed Mr. Stockwell, late principal of the Arsenal School, Hartford, and we think no better choice could have been made. Mr. Twitchell has done excellent work at Windsor, and has greatly endeared himself to parents and pupils, and has also proved a valuable citizen. We wish him the best success in his new position.—*Journal of Education, Boston.*

'77. Rev. J. M. Hull has been elected superintendent of schools at Windsor.

'78. Wm. J. Fish was among the invited guests at the Northern Pacific Railroad celebration, at Bozeman last month and responded to a toast at the evening's banquet. He has been tendered the editorship of the Livingstone *Tribune*, and also of the Miles City *Daily Press*, but on account of his health, will ride the range again this summer. Livingstone is the new railroad town at the gateway of the National Park and the Clark's Fork mines.

'79. E. R. Brainerd of Union Theological Seminary, New York City, was examined for licensure and admitted to the ministry on Wednesday, April 4, at the spring session of the Manhattan Congregational Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.

'82. G. N. Pollard has recently been promoted to a permanent position as Examiner of claims in the Pension Department with an increased salary.

Town and Campus.

The foundation of the new boarding house is completed.

Bedell of '84 and Brown of '85 are in business at Minneapolis.

The seniors are reading Chaucer's Prologue and Knightes Tale.

It is reported that one of the freshmen has gone into the millinery business.

Prof. Seely is absent this week, attending the Vermont Methodist Conference.

Rev. Theodore Hopkins of Burlington supplied the pulpit at St. Stephen's last Sunday.

The old court house is slowly travelling towards its final destination, the fair grounds.

The Schumann club give their long promised concert next week Wednesday, May 2d.

Dr. Eddy, who has been absent from town on a short vacation, has returned again to his labors.

Sailing up the creek has been good for the past week, but walking back is tiresome and slow.

Smith & Allen are constructing a piazza around the residence of Thomas Flint, on Weybridge Street.

The billiard tables at the Addison House have been sold and new ones are soon to take their places.

A few of the students have engaged to canvass for the sale of books during the coming summer vacation.

Pres. Hamlin has provided new mattresses for the gymnasium as a provision against serious accidents.

A bible class has been organized among the students, who meet in the chapel every Sunday afternoon.

The senior geological excursion this year will, in all probability, be along the New York shore of Lake Champlain.

One of the seniors says he cannot afford to exchange pictures without "boot." Probably this is because of his exceeding good looks.

Buchannan, formerly of '83, is stopping at the Addison House. He has just come from Texas where he claims to have an extensive cattle ranch.

Last month, owing to a disaster in one of our paper-mills a portion of our edition had to be printed upon a poorer quality of paper than was agreeable.

Sheldon & Co. are making extensive repairs upon their store. They are to put in a new glass front, a remodelled cellar, a hard wood floor and new counters.

A freshman desires that the immoral youths of town shall refrain from mentioning such things as pool, billiards, slate and back door while he is in the presence of the Doctor.

Mr. F. W. Pierce, the genial proprietor of the Pierce House, has been seriously ill with rheumatic fever and erysipelas. As we go to press he is a little more comfortable.

The closing exercises at Beeman academy, New Haven, this spring promise to be unusually interesting. The speaking is to be in the church in the afternoon and a concert in the evening.

S. & C. L. Nutting have rented the ground floor of the building, formerly occupied by Sargent, removed the partitions and fitted up a large room for the display of their carriages and hostlery-goods.

We were favored with an invitation to the annual Vermont Reunion and Maple Sugar Party at Washington, the 26th inst. We noticed two Middlebury men on the committees—F. G. Butterfield and G. N. Pollard.

If the people of the suburbs meet any seedy persons with a gaunt and hungry look, it would be advisable to make inquiries before setting on the dogs, for that poor looking specimen is liable to be a junior out botanizing.

While he was accompanying her home, shortly ago, she remarked as she approached her estates, "Last year there was fine skating here, for we had a dam, this year we arn't worth a—*cent.*" He is still looking for the connection.

We noticed that the temperance column in last week's *Register* was headed "Girl's, don't do it." The prospects for college boys seemed so cheerless if this startling advice is followed, that we had not the heart to finish the article.

Now doth the little festive wasp
About the chapel hum,
And wait with ready wing and tail
Until a freshman comes.

And when the fresh comes up the stair
He lights upon his ear,
And forthwith echo on the air
Words terrible to hear.

Music hath its charms—that is for some people, and these are the ones who become dangerous when under its entrancing influence. One night, while a quartette was serenading its friends, their bewitching strains reached the ears of four students whose sympathetic souls always have had a hankering after melodious strains. But alas for the quartette, the wild enthusiasm of the hankering four knew no bounds, and, eager that the world should hear what they were listening to, they commenced to arouse the neighborhood. This was too much for the singers and they disappeared in the gloom with ruined reputations.

The body of Solon M. Lynch was found in the woods about two miles north of Middlebury vil-

lage on the forenoon of Friday, April 13. On his person were two ounces of arsenic, a prussic acid phial half empty and quantities of blue vitriol and acetate of lead—all poisons. He had evidently made three attempts to cut his throat and had also tried to sever the large artery in the left wrist. Death was caused, however, by prussic acid. Lynch had attended the graded school here during the winter and intended to enter the Baptist ministry after completing a course of study. His parents reside in Fort Ann, N. Y. He was aged about 21 years. Overwork had probably unsettled his mind, and this, with anxiety resulting from family troubles, led to the act. By request of his relatives he was buried by the town authorities on Saturday, April 24.

On Tusday evening, March 27, the Junior class gave their annual exhibition, presenting the following

PROGRAMME.

Overture—"Pavilion," *Briggs*
Scientific Oration—The Dissipation of Energy proves the Existence of a Creator.
R. J. Barton, Johnson.
Oration—The Republican Patriot of France.
B. F. Churchill, Middlebury.
MUSIC.
Song—"Non E Ver." *Mattei*
Oration—Parliamentary Leadership.
E. E. Cowles, New Haven.
Historical Oration—The Court of Elizabeth.
C. R. Piper, Ludlow.
MUSIC.
Selection—"Pretty as a Picture." *Catlin.*
Oration—Goethe.
F. B. Hyde, Middlebury.
Oration—Joan of Arc to the Soldiers at Orleans.
G. E. Lathrop, Brandon.
MUSIC.
Waltz—Dream of Childhood. *Waldteufel*
Oration—Memory is Power.
E. P. Miller, Saranac Lake, N. Y.
Classical Oration—The Contest between Æschylus and Sophocles.
James Ten Broeke, Panton.
MUSIC.
Cornet Solo—Aria. *Franke.*

THE MOANING OF THE TIED.

'Tis a solemn thing on a still, still night,
To stand by the river side,
And gaze on the moonbeam's silver light
And list to the moan of the tide.

But, 'tis sadder far when I toss at night
On my bed, with my eyes open wide
When the watch-dog howls in the pale moon-light,
When I list to the moan of the tied.

— *Ex.*

College Notes.

YALE.

An attempt is being made to arouse more interest in the gymnasium.

The gift of $50,000 for the purpose of building a chemical laboratory, is from Mr. A. E. Kent.

The *Spectator* urges the retirement of the inevitable dress suit on the occasion of the junior exhibition.

Prof. Miller of Yale, whose house was burned recently, is at law with insurance companies. A loss of $14,000 is claimed on furniture, paintings, jewelry, etc., but the companies contend that Mrs. Miller's diamonds, which are put among the articles, were found uninjured after the fire. —*Republican.*

HARVARD.

A majority of the present Senior class intend to study law.

It is reported that the Faculty have requested an interview with the students to consult in regard to changing the forms of initiation into the secret societies.

J. H. Atwood, a law student, has obtained notoriety by being thrashed by a negro waiter with whom he had a quarrel. The students say "served him right."

The new physical laboratory to be built this spring at Cambridge is to stand on Holmes field, the old sporting ground of the college. It will be called the Jefferson laboratory and is to be of plain architecture, measuring 200 by 76 feet. There will be special rooms for the several branches of physical science, and the whole structure will be girt with a trench filled with stones to deaden street jars and secure accuracy in experiments. Over the building will rise a double-walled tower intended for experiments with long pendulums and for investigations of the atmosphere. The building has long been needed at Harvard, as the advantages for the study of physical science have never been such as to attract a large number of students. The fund for the building, $115,000, was given by a friend of the college on condition that a fund of $75,000 be raised for running expenses, which has been done by private subscription.

WILLIAMS.

Tablet rests have been placed in some of the

recitation rooms for convenience at recitations and examinations.

The road past the Glen. Fem. Sem. has been named Maiden Lane.

April Fool Day has not occurred during term before for more than four years.

The juniors who were left on the "moon light" seem to find life a burden at present.

The semi-centennial of the Williams chapter of the K. A. fraternity occurs this year and will be appropriately celebrated.

Prof. Brewer of Yale College will probably be elected president of the Amherst Agricultural College, in place of President Chadbourne.

Prof. C. H. Hitchcock of Dartmouth, whom no '83 man will ever forget, has gone to the Sandwich Islands to investigate volcanoes there.

The juniors infer from the saddening remarks of the prof. that their marks in physics this term will be even more than normally depressed.—*Athenæum.*

DARTMOUTH.

Five of the sophomores suspended from Bowdoin for hazing have entered Dartmouth.

Prof. A. S. Hardy is soon to follow his scholarly work on "Quaternions" with a novel which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish.

The next volume of the Encyclopædia Brittannica will contain an article on New Hampshire, edited by Profs. J. K. Lord and C. H. Hitchcock.

—*Dartmouth.*

The result of the first ballot for commencement orator, by the Seniors, was: Col. Ingersoll, 30; J. G. Blaine, 20; Schurz, 6; scattering, 1. On ballot for second choice Hon. Carl Schurz received a majority.

Professor Gabriel Campbell of Bowdoin has formally accepted the Stone Professorship of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy recently tendered him by the trustees of our college. He will enter upon his duties here at the beginning of the next college year.

AMHERST.

Valedictories and salutatories have been abolished for two years.

There are complaints because the college does not support a reading room for the use of the students.

Out of the 352 students here, 317 signed the petition asking the faculty to reconsider the action taken by them, forbidding the participation of the students in intercollegiate sports after this year.

The Amherst college seniors celebrated the final gymnasium exercises of their course in College hall in the presence of a large number of spectators. The design being to represent a semi-centennial re-union of the class, the students impersonated the characters they expect to assume fifty years hence, and the unique costumes and solemn demeanors brought down the house. A variety of occupations were represented, from organ-grinders to college presidents, the proportion of broken-down ministers and missionaries being very large. The exercises consisted of speeches by members of the class, interspersed with committee reports and songs, the president of the class presiding, dressed as a cow-boy and using a pistol to keep order.—*Cor. Springfield Republican.*

ELSEWHERE.

Twelve Sophs. in all have been expelled from Bowdoin.

The trustees of Columbia have adopted resolutions not to admit women.

It is understood that Dr. Holmes will write a life of Emerson for the "American Men of Letters."

The adoption of the "mortar board" by the Sophomore "boys and girls" of Wisconsin University greatly amuses the *Badger.*

Rutgers was awarded the prize of one hundred dollars for having the best college songs, by the American College Song Book publishers.

The Chi Psi fraternity at their recent convention in New York voted to publish a fraternity Quarterly. The first number will be issued in October.

The Junior class of Brown, according to the S. R., have voted not to speak at the Junior exhibition because President Robinson refuses to abolish the marking system.

F. E. Perham of the senior class of Bowdoin has been $10 for stealing a diploma and selling it to one McMonagle of Ogdensburgh, N. Y., from whom it had been with-held by the faculty.

Frederick Billings of Woodstock, who bought the library of the late George P. Marsh for $15,000 and gave it to the University of Vermont, has now given the University $75,000 for the erection of a library building.

Sporting.

A boat club has been formed at Toronto University to compete with U. S. college crews.

Harvard is to have a new running track and ball ground with a grand stand and fence costing $13,000.

A four oared gig and a cedar shell are in process of building for the Princeton crew, which will probably row in the Passaic and Harlem regattas in addition to the Inter-Collegiate and Childs' cup races.

H. Fowler of Princeton, has broken the best American college record in vaulting. At a recent athletic meeting he made 9 feet 8 3-4 inches.

The College Base Ball League, for the coming inter-collegiate contest, will consist of nines from five colleges, Amherst, Brown, Harvard, Princeton and Yale. Dartmouth was numbered among these, but was forced to withdraw at the recent convention.

Ward, of the New Yorks, is coaching the Princetons.

Harvard and Yale freshmen play on May 10th, at New Haven, and June 9th at Cambridge, with the final game, if necessary, at Springfield on June 16th.

The Columbia Athletic Association has secured the services of Mr. James Robinson, the well known trainer, who for the past three years has handled the Harvard team.—*Spectator.*

Dartmouth's nine has been supported by a pledge of $500 to defray their expenses this season.

A series of base-ball games has been arranged between the Yale nine and those of Bowdoin and Bates Colleges and Colby University.

Cornell students are grieved over the refusal of the faculty to allow their nine to make a tour among the colleges.

The representatives of the colleges of Maine met recently, and organized a State Inter-collegiate Association, composed of Bowdoin, Bates and Colby Colleges.

The nine, thanks to having such excellent pitchers to practice against, are doing good work. They are fortunate, too, in the fact that even if one pitcher is disabled in any way, there will be a substitute ready that the college need not fear to put up before any nine in the country.—*Yale Courant.*

Exchanges.

New exchanges from all parts of the country have been pouring in upon us until we are almost buried up in the great accumulation. But we are always ready to receive more and to increase our exchange list as much as possible.

We have examined *The Wake Forest Student*, which we briefly noticed last month, with much care and pleasure. It is strictly a literary paper and one of the largest college monthlies that visits our sanctum. Its contributors are not all students of the college; but, judging from the character of the March number, this fact does not render the paper any the less excellent. We find in this number an address on "The New South," which was delivered before one of the literary societies of the college. Although it is evident from the character of the address that its author is in sympathy with the interests of the South, yet there is in it a remarkable degree of charity for northern people and northern institutions. The prophecy concerning the fate of the two political parties, that they will soon lie in the same grave, is expressed by the author in a very forcible manner; but we have yet to wait some time for its fulfillment. The editorial department of the *Student* has not the local character which is found in many of our exchanges, but is composed principally of articles which are of general interest. We would extend to the *Student* a hearty welcome and assure it that its coming will always be greeted with pleasure.

The Richmond *College Messenger* is in many respects a very peculiar publication. It publishes some excellent literary articles and some which are far from being excellent. We notice one essay which begins with the startling assertion that "The four seasons—spring, summer, fall, and winter—each occur once, and only once, during the year." Following this is another article on "Intellect—Its Title to Govern," which shows careful preparation and great ability on the part of its author. The editorials are of such a local character that they are of no especial interest to those unacquainted with Richmond College.

The *Reveille* of Lewis College seems to think that it is the fate of Middlebury to be combined with the University of Vermont. We do not think it necessary for the *Reveille* to borrow any trouble on that score, since the prospect of a combination between these two colleges is about as

great as the prospect of a combination between Dartmouth and Lewis college.

The *Badger* is a bright weekly, from Wisconsin University, which deserves high commendation for the promptness and regularity with which it is published.

Reviews and Notices.

The May *Atlantic* opens with the second act of Henry James's comedy "Daisy Miller," which is proving to be quite entertaining. W. D. Howells contributes "Niagara Revisited," which is exceedingly full of interest to those who read "The Wedding Journey" by the same author, showing, as it does, how the glamour which the honeymoon spreads over the most common-place affairs is dissipated by twelve years of marriage life. The article on "The floods of the Mississippi Valley" is full of information in regard to their causes and the means of mitigating them; while Mr. Davis' "College Athletics" demands a reading by every student from the very nature of the subject. Oliver Wendell Holmes' new poem "The Flaneur" which appears in this number is exciting much favorable comment from the press as being one of the best which has come from the pen of this much read poet. Part I of "A Landless Farmer" treats of a too common evil but we reserve our judgement until the appearance of the June number.

The *Century* for May goes in strongly for history and adventure, containing as it does three long articles of that nature: "The Aborigines and the Colonists" by Edward Eggleston, "Father Junipero and his Work" by H. H. and another "Zuni" paper by Cushing. All are finely illustrated but together they make too heavy a meal to be digested at once. A charming article on "Du Maurier" comes from the hand of Henry James Jr. and its raciness is increased by some of du Maurier's own cartoons.

A new department—"Open Letters," contains an article by Mrs. Dorr which enters a just protest against the common practice of story writers in representing the country people of New England as uncultured as the inhabitants of a century ago. Our readers may remember an article upon the same subject which appeared in the UNDERGRADUATE last year, in reply to an article which appeared in Harpers *Monthly*.

Plunder.

The Junior Promenade was pronounced a perfect success. Three young ladies had an ankle sprained dancing with the same Senior.

Young lady visitor to student: "Who is that gentleman?"

Student: "That's the professor of physics."

Young lady: "Then you have a course in medicine at your college."

Professor in Physiology: "Mr. R., what is whooping-cough?" "A kind of fungus or vegetable growth in the living membrane of the air tubes." "But why is it called whooping-cough?" "Because the child tries to 'whoop-er up.'"

Prof., stepping up to Senior and slapping him familiarly upon the back: "Well, old hoss, how are you?" After a moment of embarrassed silence Professor adds: "I called you old horse because your excuse to the Faculty said you were troubled with the pink-eye." A reciprocally cordial feeling between Professor and students is always to be desired.

Enthusiastic Professor of Physics (discussing the organic and inorganic kingdoms): "Now if I should shut my eyes—so—and drop my head—so—and should not move, you would say I was a clod; but I move, I leap, I run, then what do you call me?" Voice from the rear: "A clod-hopper!" Class is dismissed.

THE COLLEGE WIDOW.

Ah! It is painful to watch her
As she endeavors to win with the air
That captur d our fathers before us,
As a lion is caught in a snare.

She's watching and waiting for some one,
Watching and waiting in vain;
To freshman she seems like a mother;
To seniors she's homely and plain.

Can it be that she ever was pretty,
That her hair was golden and fine,
And her lips as red as the roses,
Afar back in the "auld lang syne."

It is plain as the phantoms surround her
And her pride approaches its fall,
That her "amor omnia vincit"
Has proven no "vincit" at all.

Chemistry—Prof.: "Mr. ——, please hand me that ewer." Student: "Sir?" Prof.: "That ewer there." Student: "Yes, sir, I'm here." Prof. (getting his bile riled): "On the table." Student: "On the table?" Prof.: Prof. (bile very much riled): "Don't you see that ewer on the table?" Student: "I *ain't* on the table!" Prof. (ready to bust): "Can you see that ewer full of GAS?" Student feels greatly insulted, and leaves the room to lay be-

fore the President his grievances. Prof., very much discomfited, goes for the ewer himself.

Freddy O., while chatting with his girl,asked: "My dear, why are you like a gun?" "Why, Freddie, I can't tell," she said. "Because," said O., putting on a nine-by-fourteen smile, "you are a combination of bang and bustle." "Ah," said the old man from the door, as he walked in, and in a tone that almost froze O.'s blood in its channels, "why, young man, are you like a shot?" "I—I don't know, sir," said Freddie, turning pale, as the old man laid his hand on his shoulder and turned toward the door. "Because you are fired out, sir," said the old codger, as he applied a number ten.

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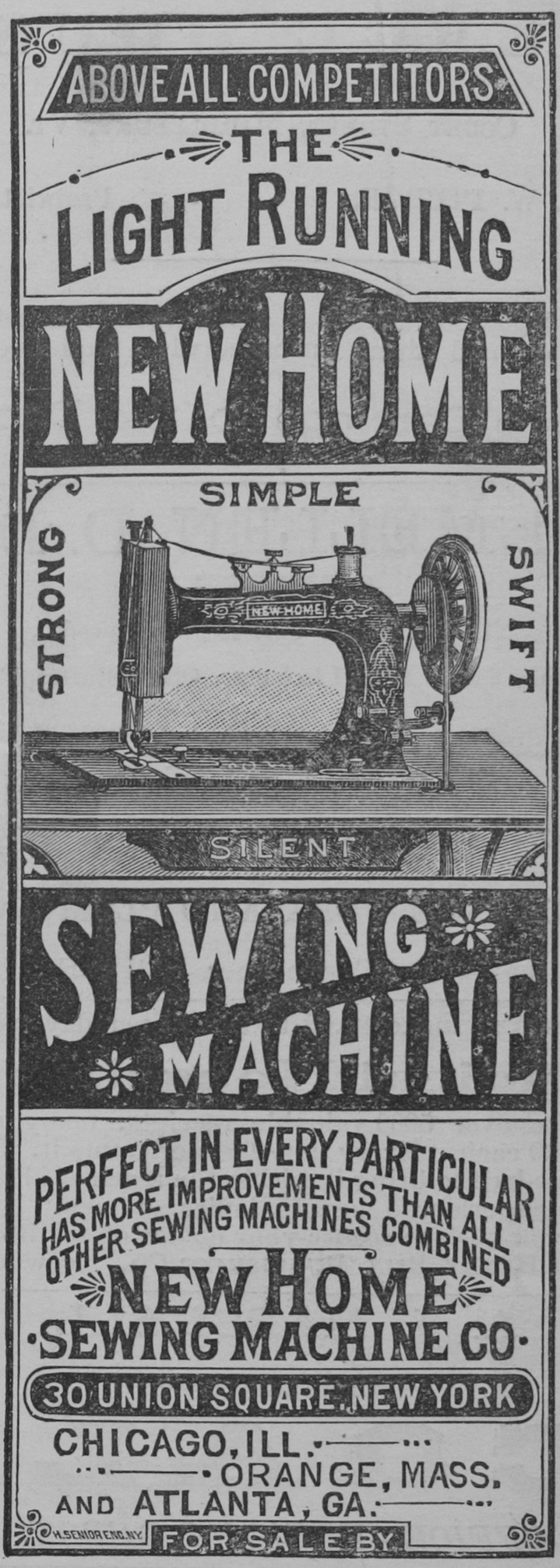

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